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# Latin America Report

No. 2333

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## BRIEFS

GAS RESERVES IN AMAZONIA--Petrobras has drilled four wells along the Jurua River in Amazonia where natural gas reserves amounting to 4 billion cubic meters have been discovered. The gasfield is located in the southeastern part of Amazonas State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jun 81]

LOANS FOR ALCOHOL, OIL--The Inter-American Development Bank yesterday signed with Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Netto and Industries and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena loan contracts amounting to \$105 million of which \$35 million will go to finance Petrobras' oil prospecting efforts and the rest will be allotted to Rio Grande do Sul Mining Company for the production of 5 million tons of coal. The same ministers have also signed a \$250-million loan contract with the World Bank to finance the construction of 250 alcohol-producing plants. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jun 81 p 24]

CSO: 3001/201

## REACTION TO GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON 'LA PRENSA'

## ADEPA Assails Government

PY171852 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--The Association of Argentine Press Organizations (ADEPA) expressed in a declaration released today its "most vigorous protest" regarding the government's decision to suspend official publications in the local newspaper LA PRENSA, which it termed as a "savage reaction" and an "attack against the freedom of expression that has a painful impact on the democratic sensitivities of our country."

ADEPA's declaration is signed by the organization's chairman, Carlos Ovidio Lagos, and by its secretary general, Carlos Garcia Plandolit.

After severely judging the terms with which an official of the presidency explained the measure, ADEPA "denounces this attack against the right to opinion. It is an insult to the independent press and it darkens even more the situation that the Argentine press is currently experiencing."

Following is the text of ADEPA's declaration:

"Regarding the measure of the public information secretariat of the presidency which has ordered the suspension of official publications in the newspaper LA PRENSA of Buenos Aires, ADEPA expresses its most vigorous protest regarding this attack against freedom of expression that has a painful impact on the democratic sensitivities of our country.

"This savage reaction, implemented through a procedure that is completely divorced from the elemental and most minimal norms that rule legally organized societies, causes serious harm to the republic. It has been perpetrated by those who should be the principal mainstays of its recovery.

"It must be understood that official publications in the newspapers of the media are in no way a resource graciously dispensed by the authorities in power. They are messages whose contents the government is interested in disseminating for the public's knowledge, a knowledge that is the essence of republicanism.

"In other words, those who benefit from this operation are: the government, which thus complies with the obligation of giving account of its acts; and those who are

governed, who are thus informed of the activities carried out by those that the supreme law has instituted as their governors. It is an obligation that is more than necessary to satisfy under current circumstances.

"Far from it, an official has acknowledged--with a flippancy that can only be explained by a total blindness that is not in accordance with his high military rank, that the resolution was 'insinuated' to the official agency TELAM, an order that was carried out immediately in view of the government's distaste regarding the criticism published by the reputable morning newspaper.

"To elevate 'insinuation' to the level of an administrative institution in order to carry out public administration is an insult to the nation, an insult that the military branch must correct by punishing such an absurdity with maximum severity.

"And it is up to the free and independent Argentine press to absolutely disqualify the alien doctrine that is supported by this same official when he maintains that the government has the freedom to choose to whom it will give official publications.

"If this were so, it would not be freedom, it would be an arbitrariness that lacks all reason, because the money of the taxpayers, used to pay for official publications, must be channelled in accordance with the rules that justify that expenditure, such as the prestige of the circulation of the media that is chosen for that end.

"Instead, to believe that government income can be used to punish or benefit the media, according to the mood or the understanding of the administrators who are at that time in power, is to be unaware of the critical function that the press must necessarily exercise and with it the intention of silencing some and causing self-censorship in others.

"ADEPA denounces this attack against the right to opinion. It is an insult to the independent press and it darkens even more the situation that the Argentine press is currently experiencing."

#### AFP Sees Situation Worsening

PY182308 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Article by Claude Uraca]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (AFP)--An atmosphere of political, economic and social tension has suddenly enveloped Argentina over the past few days. An atmosphere of unease prevails in all circles after only 3 months of Gen Roberto Viola's administration.

Even the press, which usually acts in an extremely prudent manner as far as criticisms are concerned for fear of retaliation, is publishing editorials and comments lamenting the sluggishness of the government, the economic situation and the total lack of prospects for the coming months.

Even the liberal daily LA NACION, which usually follows a moderate style of writing, today opened its political editorial by saying: An atmosphere of considerable tension prevails throughout the nation. One must go on the street to realize this.

Two recent events have helped worsen the situation: First of all, the announcement that official advertising had been withdrawn from the daily LA PRENSA, which has been accused of criticizing the government too harshly. This measure has led to a hostile reaction from news media, including those closer to the government.

The second event was the Wednesday strike of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers, the second strongest union in the country, which had decided to protest the mass unemployment which is afflicting this sector because of the sudden drop of car sales.

The government reacted by arresting 1,000 demonstrators and holding them for a few hours in order to break up the demonstration. The official retaliation further worsened the hostility of union circles and the concern of the politicians.

The radical civic union, the second largest political party in Argentina, took advantage of the situation to strongly demand the immediate return to democracy.

These events have been piling on top of an extremely difficult economic situation which has been going on for several months, a situation which the new government has failed to bring under control or even change, despite two 30-percent devaluations in less than 2 months, according to the observers.

There is no doubt that the inflation will surpass 50 percent for the first 6 months of the year and the price of the U.S. dollar has been climbing at a staggering speed evidencing lack of confidence.

In practice, the government gives the impression of sluggishness and helplessness in the face of the events.

Placed between the military Junta which is closely overseeing every one of its actions and the economic status of the country which is leaving it little elbow room, General Viola's government is slipping and does not seem to be able to take a firm stand, political and diplomatic sources have stated.

A weak government, an increase of unemployment and a totally unbridled economy are something very difficult to bring under control, the same sources said.

The press does not hesitate to write between the lines that a swift replacement of General Viola is not at all impossible.

CSO: 3010/1471



## PRESS ITEMS REFLECT CURRENT LABOR SITUATION

## Labor Minister on ILO Meeting

PY151830 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1417 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM)--The labor minister, Air Force Brig Gen Julio Cesar Porcile, stated today that the Argentine delegation's contribution to the great objectives of the ILO conference was important. All the objectives were based on social justice.

Porcile, who returned today from Geneva, Switzerland, where he participated in the session of the first 2 weeks of the 67th yearly ILO congress, headed the tripartite Argentine delegation, which included people from the labor and business sectors and an official delegation.

In remarks to the press at Ezeiza airport, he added that the principles of that international organization's charter are complied with in Argentina. In this respect he said: "I have no doubt about it." Stressing that in Argentina the task of seeking peace and internal cohesion based on social justice is being carried out in the same way it is from within that international organization.

He also indicated that the Argentine tripartite delegation had no problem in participating in the congress and that there had been the opportunity of appropriately attending the congress as a tripartite delegation, which included an official delegation, workers and employers, who, he said, made up their own delegations and defended, of course, the interests of their sectors with responsibility and complete freedom.

Porcile added that he had attended the Geneva congress with a delegation, which spontaneously attended an invitation that had been made correctly. [as received]

Asked whether the Labor Ministry would now open a fluid dialogue with labor leaders, he answered: From the beginning of my tenure at this stage of the process I have used dialogue as the suitable instrument for obtaining adequate solutions, and at the same time to transmit various ideas. This dialogue, he said, will be continuously expanded and intensified, which without a doubt will lead to the greater participation of the various sectors, both employers and workers.

Finally, when asked whether the proposals and requirements submitted by those sectors will be studied, he repeated to the press: There is no doubt about it, they will be studied and taken into account.

#### CGT Secretary's Remarks

PY131913 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1946 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (TELAM)--Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), today said regarding the ILO meeting in Geneva that "we did not go to the ILO meeting to challenge anyone. We went in order to make the position of the Argentine labor movement known."

Ubaldini, who was very satisfied with the results of the Geneva meeting, believes that the problems should be solved here and that if "we have to make problems or criticisms, we will do it from here. We are not going to take advantage of a world meeting to attack problems which can be discussed here."

Ubaldini arrived from Geneva at the Ezeiza international airport this afternoon. He said that during the ILO meeting, "we have met with the majority of the leaders of the world labor movement. We have closed ranks and have returned quite satisfied."

Asked if ILO regulations are enforced in our country, he said: "We believe they are not enforced but we have not said it in Geneva, we are saying it here in Argentina."

He added: "The most important aspect of the meeting has been the recognition of the union leaders, not only by countries but by the organizations of these countries. This is why we have received invitations from several areas of the world. Some of our delegates have travelled to Israel, others to Italy. The members of the labor delegation will arrive either next Thursday or Friday."

#### Union Protests Plant 'Lock Out'

PY201551 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 18 Jun (NA)--The local branch of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers (SMATA) has regarded as a "clearly subversive maneuver" the decision by the firm Renault to stop its activities from next Monday to 3 July. The measure will affect 6,000 workers.

SMATA says that "this clearly subversive 'lock out' was adopted in the wake of the unsuccessful strike scheduled for yesterday, which was not supported by SMATA's provincial branches and which was a maneuver aimed at manipulating the workers."

SMATA released a communique in response to the one issued last night by Renault announcing an 11-working day stoppage which will last until 3 July and an additional 7-day stoppage in July (all Thursdays and Fridays).

Renault stated in its declaration that during the stoppage the workers will be paid 50 percent of their total income as "extraordinary payment," which actually amounts to 70 percent of their salaries, plus seniority allowance.

"We demand," SMATA says, "that measures to safeguard the workers' sacred interests and the nation's supreme interests be adopted by those having the duty and the

power to do so and that this clumsy outrage against social peace be punished as severely as law permits."

SMATA also demands the implementation of "solutions which can be none other than the full payment of salaries that will be lost due to management's insensitivity."

The SMATA document is signed by Jose Campellone, the union's local branch delegate.

#### Arrest of Union Leaders

PY162220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1822 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--The National Movement for the Unity of Automotive Workers, Green List, of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers (SMATA) has reported the "arbitrary arrest" of former SMATA Secretary General Jose Rodriguez "and union members Roberto Santa Cruz, Roberto Vilches and Delfor Migliotti." The movement has labeled the arrest as "a real demonstration of how far the fanatic repression of those who are currently asking for the confidence of the people have gone," according to a very harsh communique released this afternoon.

According to the communique, four people have been arrested.

The movement requesting the release of the arrested has warned "those who have the responsibility of governing us not to force the workers to deviate from our supreme objectives to violent and desperate reaction."

The communique states:

"The National Movement for the Unity of Automotive Workers, Green List, of the SMATA reports the arbitrary arrest of our comrade Secretary General Jose Rodriguez who, along with comrades Roberto Santa Cruz, Roberto Vilches and Delfor Magliotti--all of them SMATA leaders--who have been illegally arrested by several federal police patrols with a great deployment of men and weapons in a real demonstration of how far the fanatic repression of those who are currently asking for the confidence of the people have gone.

"The SMATA workers demand the immediate release of our comrades and that the people be informed as to who are responsible for their arrest, under what charges and their shameless objectives.

"We are also calling on the union to remain united as usual and to carry out our goal of defending our sources of work regardless of consequences and to remind those who have the responsibility of governing us not to force the workers to deviate from our supreme objectives to violent and desperate reaction."

#### Results of SMATA's Stoppage

FI/91441 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1658 GMT 18 Jun 81

[A 1 quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA)--The National Movement of Automotive Workers [Movimiento Nacional Automotriz], Green List, asserts today in a communique that

the stoppage ordered yesterday by the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers (SMATA) was carried out totally in 10 provinces and that in Cordoba it was carried out "partially" by personnel of the Renault factory. It was also carried out partially in the Ford Plant of General Pacheco, greater Buenos Aires.

It adds that 1,750 is the "exact number" of workers who were detained yesterday at SMATA's headquarters in this capital. It also stresses that most of them were released.

The movement indicates in the communique that it released today that according to information received from the executive boards of shops in the interior "it has the obligation of reporting the results" of the stoppage in order to clarify "the reports published in the Argentine press."

The stoppage, the union communique states, was fully complied with by our comrade mechanics in the shops located in San Luis, Mendoza and La Rioja; in the cities of Rio Cuarto and San Francisco (Cordoba); Rafaela and Venado Tuerto (Santa Fe); in the provinces of Entre Rios, Salta and Jujuy; the city of San Carlos de Bariloche, Neuquen; the city of Trelew, Chubut; the city of Santa Rosa, La Pampa; the Buenos Aires province cities of Mar Del Plata, Balcarce, Necochea, Tandil, Loberia, Madariaga, Chascomus, Azul, Olavaria, Trenque Lauquen, Lujan, 25 De Mayo, La Plata, Quilmes, Avellaneda, San Isidro, Moron, San Martin and San Isidro; and the federal capital."

"Regarding the Cordoba shop," it asserts, the stoppage was carried out partially, "because "the afternoon shift of the Renault plant obeyed it with discipline."

"The same situation," it adds, "occurred at the Ford plant, which does not have any delegates," therefore only "50 percent of the plant's workers respected the measure."

Referring to the people who were detained yesterday, the Green List's communique states that "1,750 is the exact figure" and it confirms that habeas corpus petitions have been submitted in favor of the leaders who have not yet been released.

Finally, it states that the movement "supports the measures adopted by the union organization" and that it "remains in the state of alert and mobilization that has been ordered," while it "fervently hails all the mechanics for the unity and firmness that they have demonstrated."

#### Press Protests Police Action

PY191745 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0009 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (NA)--The Argentine Newspaper Owners Association (ADEPA) tonight publicly protested the seizure by the police of photographic material on the detention of SMATA [Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers] members belonging to two metropolitan news media organizations. ADEPA charged that "the authorities seek to weaken press freedom through measures which are undoubtedly both illegal and intimidatory."

The declaration, signed by ADEPA's president and secretary general, Carlos Oviedo Laguna and Fabian Garcia Plantalot, respectively, demands that "constitutional rules granting press freedom be complied with."

The following is the text of the declaration:

"ADEPA hereby makes public its protest against the unlawful action carried out by the federal capital's security forces which, in the face of the strike called by SMATA members seized photographic material of the newspaper CRONICA and the magazine LA SEMANA covering the detentions made during the strike.

"This action shows the authorities' intention to weaken press freedom through measures which are undoubtedly both illegal and intimidatory.

"It is essential that constitutional rules granting press freedom in our country be complied with."

#### Leaders Released

PY170712 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0133 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jun (NA)--The three leaders of the Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers (SMATA) who were arrested in this city this morning were released just before 2230.

The leaders released are Jose Rodriguez, Daniel [name as received] Magliotti and Roberto Santa Cruz who were being held in the federal police precinct No 33.

The announcement of the release was made by union sources.

CSUR 001071470

COUNTRY SECTION

ARGENTINA

**BRIEFS**

PRESS SECRETARY REPLACED--Enrique Crespo, former director of the Altiplano private radio station, has been appointed as new press and information secretary general. He replaces Fernando Palacios. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1825 GMT 8 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1471



## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BUDGET FOR 1981 DETAILED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 May 81 Supplement p 6

[Text] The FNDCT (National Scientific and Technological Development Fund), the Agriculture, Education and Culture and Mines and Energy ministries and the presidency of the republic (with the CNPq [National Scientific and Technological Development Council]) are the major recipients of funds that the 1981 federal budget allocates to science and technology.

According to the 1981 federal budget, science and technology are allocated 100,834,059,000 cruzeiros, but 57,285,000,000 cruzeiros of that is for the PME (Energy Mobilization Program). Consequently, the share of science and technology in the budget increased to 3.34 percent in 1981, compared to 2.20 percent in 1979 and 2.11 percent in 1980.

As a matter of fact, the huge increase is not much more than a bookkeeping illusion, and in comparing the three budgets the CNPq would prefer not to include the PME, which would bring it down to a 2.31 percent share of the 1981 budget.

These data are from the Introduction to the "1981 Federal Budget for Science and Technology" published by the CNPq, whose budget and statistics coordinator is Erno Paulino. In an interview, he labels inclusion of the PME in these accounts as arbitrary, adding that the funding had existed before, "although not classified as technological research."

He says the PME funds will be used in research, "such as projects for engineering, alternative energy sources and others," but the plan of application is not yet settled. "It is known that only a small part of the funds will be used for scientific and technological research." Hence, in the CNPq studies the funds for science and technology are limited to 43,549,000,000 cruzeiros.

After the PME, the largest funds are allocated to agriculture, education and culture, energy and mineral resources, and administration and planning. As the Introduction says:

"In viewing the allocation of funds for science and technology, the presidency of the republic, the National Development Fund, the Agriculture, Mines and Energy, Education and Culture and Industry and Commerce ministries and 'general federal expenditures' stand out."

Further on, it relates: "There is a decided drop in the share of general federal expenditures in 1981, at the same time that other bodies are getting a bigger share, including the Mines and Energy Ministry (10.52 percent in 1979, 9.56 percent in 1980, 16.9 percent in 1981), the Agriculture Ministry (12.13 percent, 13.39 percent and 17 percent in the same 3 years) and the Industry and Commerce Ministry, whose share has almost tripled this year (6.70 percent in 1979, 5.98 percent in 1980 and 13.09 percent in 1981)."

At the end of the Introduction, however, there is a sober warning: "It must be further stressed that the funds indicated here for science and technology do not correspond to what is really applied, due mainly to the difficulty of classifying an agency's funds precisely." If these data are used as the basis for a discussion about development, they must be used very cautiously.

Systematic data about science and technology are quite recent and experts admit that only since 1979 have they had any reliability at all. In any event, the federal budget for science and technology makes no mention at all of some very important entities conducting programs in this area, such as the BNDE [National Economic Development Bank], Petrobras and the Rio Doce Valley Company.

Another limitation of the data as a whole is that it is not possible to determine exactly how much is going into research, as Brazil is still building its infrastructure (buildings, laboratories, equipment). This, along with the unreliability of the data, makes a comparison with the performance of other countries, especially developed ones where the base is already built, very difficult. Nevertheless, the comparison is necessary to evaluate the nation's standing internationally.

Last year, Brazilian investment in science and technology were 18,528,000,000 (current-value) cruzeiros, representing 0.7 percent of the PNB (Gross National Product). Those of Mexico were estimated at 0.75 to 1 percent; those of the United States, at 1.04 percent; those of Japan, 2.37 percent; FRG, 2.60 percent; France, 1.7 percent; Italy, 0.80 percent; and the Soviet Union, 3.1 percent.

In 1970, the United States applied 2.65 percent of its PNB in science and technology; India, 0.48 percent; Japan, 1.85 percent; FRG, 2.16 percent; France, 1.88 percent; Soviet Union, 2.79 percent; and Argentina, 0.80 percent. There are sources that attribute to Brazil an investment of 165 million current cruzeiros, or 0.15 percent of its PNB, but there is a consensus in the scientific community that the figure is not reliable.

(Specialists mention that in the last 10 years a need has arisen to increase control of these investments, due to growth of science and technology. But it takes time to establish a mechanism for verification and each year the area covered by research expands--which hinders a rigorous comparison. This would be just one more problem to face in making comparisons with other countries.)

Just for the record, in 1975 Brazil spent 1.73 billion cruzeiros, or 5 percent of its PNB (according to Lysaldo Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, president of the CNPq). In that year, "Statistical Yearbook" reported: United States, 2.28 percent; Japan, 2 percent; Germany, 2.23 percent; France, 1.81 percent; and Italy, 1.02 percent.



Statement of Funds from All Sources in the Federal Budget Allocated to Science and Technology  
1981 Fiscal Year (thousands of cruzeiros)

ÓRGÃOS (1)	FONTE DE RECURSOS (17)	(18) TESOURO	OUTRAS FONTES (19)				SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
			(20) RECURSOS DIRETAMENTE ATRIBUÍDOS	(21) OPERAÇÕES DE CRÉDITO EXTERNO EM MOEDA NACIONAL	(22) OPERAÇÕES DE CRÉDITO INTERNO EM MOEDA NACIONAL	(23) CONTRIBUIÇÕES PARA O ORÇÃO NÃO FEDERAIS		
Presidência da República (2)		6 250 830	35 078	21 533	96 000	—	152 561	6 403 391
Ministério da Administração (3)		148 185	—	—	—	—	—	148 185
Ministério da Agricultura (4)		7 405 300	535 000	—	—	—	535 000	7 940 300
Ministério da Educação e Cultura (5)		4 405 350	93 579	—	131 240	—	224 819	4 630 169
Ministério da Indústria (6)		105 964	24 000	—	—	—	24 000	129 964
Ministério da Saúde (7)		5 702 655	—	—	—	—	—	5 702 655
Ministério do Interior (8)		37 000	—	—	—	—	—	37 000
Ministério da Marinha (9)		201 352	—	—	—	—	—	201 352
Ministério das Minas e Energia (10)		7 041 505	10 000	—	—	—	10 000	7 051 505
Ministério da Previdência Social (11)		20 000	—	—	—	—	—	20 000
Ministério das Relações Exteriores (12)		25 000	—	—	—	—	—	25 000
Ministério da Saúde (13)		1 064 052	20 000	200 000	—	—	220 000	1 284 052
Ministério das Transportes (14)		1 064 000	40 000	14 279	—	—	54 279	1 118 279
Forças Armadas do Brasil (15)		66 120 200	78 666	367 500	—	—	446 166	66 566 366
Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento (16)		1 242 901	—	—	—	—	—	1 242 901
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100 834 394</b>	<b>846 273</b>	<b>399 500</b>	<b>235 812</b>	<b>237 240</b>	<b>1 708 915</b>	<b>102 543 309</b>

Key:

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Organs                                | 13. Ministry of Health                |
| 2. Presidency of the Republic            | 14. Transportation Ministry           |
| 3. Air Ministry                          | 15. General Federal Expenditures      |
| 4. Agriculture Ministry                  | 16. National Development Fund         |
| 5. Education and Culture Ministry        | 17. Sources of Funds                  |
| 6. Army Ministry                         | 18. Treasury                          |
| 7. Industry and Commerce Ministry        | 19. Other Sources                     |
| 8. Interior Ministry                     | 20. Directly Collected Funds          |
| 9. Navy Ministry                         | 21. Foreign Currency Loans            |
| 10. Mines and Energy Ministry            | 22. Domestic Currency Loans           |
| 11. Welfare and Social Security Ministry | 23. Agreements with Nonfederal Organs |
| 12. Foreign Affairs Ministry             |                                       |

Of what Brazil will apply this year, 95.45 percent (or 89.17 percent excluding the PME) comes from regular Treasury funds, which represent everything the federal government collected (income tax, highway tax and others). As a source of funds there is also their own revenue (such as those obtained by SERPRO [Federal Data Processing Service] and the federal universities) as well as domestic and foreign borrowing in currency and contracts with nonfederal public entities.

The federal budget distributes its funds (from all sources) to 12 ministries, the presidency of the republic, the National Development Fund (which allocates its portion to the Air, Transportation and Mines and Energy ministries). The most flexible (unprogrammed) funds are grouped under General Expenditures.

#### Budget Details

Defined in the Introduction as "a step toward more detailed information about the allocated funds," the publication "1981 Federal Budget for Science and Technology" by the CNPq provides a first and indispensable view of the nation's investments. Some of the data given in the publication are shown below; the tables reporting Treasury funds are shown also, adding the percentages in relation to the total without including the PME, following the analytic thinking expressed in the Introduction.

#### The Major Entities (in thousands of cruzeiros)

CNPq	6,070,821	13.94 percent
ENBRAPA [Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise]	7,803,400	17.91 percent
Nuclebras	4,722,705	10.84 percent
IAA [Sugar and Alcohol Institute]	2,355,655	5.40 percent
CAPES [Program for Advancement of Higher-Level Personnel]	2,326,730	5.34 percent
CNEN [National Nuclear Energy Commission]	1,882,600	4.32 percent
Oswaldo Cruz Foundation	1,069,370	2.45 percent
Space Research Institute	944,633	2.16 percent
DNER [National Highway Department]	600,000	1.37 percent

Note: Percentage in relation to expenditures of Treasury, excluding the PME

#### Presidency of the Republic

Total: 6,250,830,000 cruzeiros (6.20 percent of Treasury budget; 14.35 percent excluding the PME).

Use: CNPq, 6,070,821,000 cruzeiros; War College, 179,799,000 cruzeiros; Armed Forces Hospital, 210,000,000 cruzeiros.

Breakdown of CNPq funds: administration, 1,280,496,000 cruzeiros; scientific research, 1,485,354,000 cruzeiros (divided equally between basic sciences and sponsorship of basic research); technological research, 509,305,000 cruzeiros (1/5 for the Emilio Goeldi Museum of Parana and the rest to the National Institute of Amazon

Region Research); experimental development, 316,529,000 cruzeiros; scientific and technological information, 194,504,000 cruzeiros; environmental survey, 944,633,000 cruzeiros (for the Space Research Institute); scholarships, 1,340,000,000 cruzeiros.

#### Air Ministry

Total: 148,185,000 cruzeiros (0.15 percent of total; 0.34 percent, excluding PME).

Use: Aerospace research and development, 100,000,000 cruzeiros; operation of research and development organs, 48,185,000 cruzeiros.

#### Agriculture Ministry

Total: 7,405,300,000 cruzeiros (7.34 percent of total; 17 percent, excluding PME).

Use: National Weather Institute [INM], 201,900,000 cruzeiros; EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise), 7,203,400,000 cruzeiros.

Note: The EMBRAPA funds are recorded as technological research, except 1,404,800,000 cruzeiros for administration. Of the INM funds, 178,405 cruzeiros are for "maintaining meteorological services."

#### Education and Culture Ministry

Total: 4,405,350,000 cruzeiros (4.37 percent of total; 10.11 percent excluding PME).

Use: General secretariat: 2,453,500,000 cruzeiros; CAPES (Program for Advancement of Higher-Level Personnel), 1,882,600,000 cruzeiros; National Institute for Educational Studies and Research, 35,500,000 cruzeiros; Brazilian Center for School Buildings and Equipment, 31,400,000 cruzeiros.

Higher education comprises 98.42 percent of the funding, 4,336,100,000 cruzeiros (secretariat and CAPES). General secretariat funds go to 41 entities, including UnB [University of Brasilia?] (336,697,000 cruzeiros), UFRJ [Rio de Janeiro Federal University] (314,403,000 cruzeiros), UFPR [Parana Federal University] (260,787,000 cruzeiros), Vicosa Federal University (247,314,000 cruzeiros), UFPB [Paraiba Federal University] (201,062,000 cruzeiros) and UFRS [Rio Grande do Sul Federal University] (132,263,000 cruzeiros); of this amount, 2,409,340,000 cruzeiros is spent under the heading of graduate study.

#### Army Ministry

Total: 105,964,000 cruzeiros (0.10 percent of total; 0.24 percent excluding PME).

Use: Through the General Staff, 73,344,000 cruzeiros are for land-defense research and 32,620,000 cruzeiros are for graduate study in advanced and higher military studies.

#### Industry and Commerce Ministry

Total: 5,702,955,000 cruzeiros (5.66 percent of total; 13.09 percent excluding PME).

Use: Minister's office, 9,400,000 cruzeiros; National Technology Institute, 209,820,000 cruzeiros; National Institute of Weights and Measures (INPM), 2,326,730,000 cruzeiros; Industrial Technology Secretariat, 759,650,000 cruzeiros; general secretariat, 2,399,355,000 cruzeiros.

Note: Of the INPM funds, 2,319,430,000 cruzeiros (40.67 percent of the ministry's total) is shown under the heading "Metrology." The IAA (Sugar and Alcohol Institute) receives almost all of the general secretariat's funds, 2,355,655,000 cruzeiros (41.30 percent of the ministry's total), including 2,016,047,000 cruzeiros for sugar-cane-growing technique and 338,908,000 cruzeiros to test, analyze and control alcohol.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute receives 43.7 million cruzeiros.

#### Interior Ministry

Total: 37 million cruzeiros (0.04 percent of total; 0.08 percent excluding PME).

Use: The general secretariat divides the amount between the Superintendency for Development of the Amazon Region (10 million cruzeiros) and the National Department for Works Against the Drought (27 million cruzeiros).

#### Navy Ministry

Total: 201,352,000 cruzeiros (0.20 percent of total; 0.46 percent excluding PME).

Use: The general secretariat uses the money in scientific research for national defense and public safety.

#### Mines and Energy Ministry

Total: 7,041,505,000 cruzeiros (6.98 percent of total; 16.16 percent excluding PME).

Use: Science and technology, 5,621,505,000 cruzeiros; geological survey of mineral resources, 1.4 billion cruzeiros; studies and research for water resources, 20 million cruzeiros.

Note: Of the science and technology funds, CNEN (National Nuclear Energy Commission) gets 1,801,505,000 cruzeiros (administration, 1,022,705,000 cruzeiros; scientific research, 114,500,000 cruzeiros; technological research, 156,500,000 cruzeiros; training (Pronuclear [Nuclear Program]), 427 million cruzeiros; pollution and safety control, 80.8 million cruzeiros); federal government contribution to Nuclebras capital, 3.7 billion cruzeiros; Ipiranga Project--new energy sources, 120 million cruzeiros.

The mineral resources funds are to "complete the radar images of Brazil"; and the water resources represent a contract with the CPRM (Mineral Resources Research Company).

#### Social Security Ministry

Total: 20 million cruzeiros (0.02 percent of total; 0.04 percent excluding PME).

Use: CEME (Central Enterprise for Medicines) uses 18 million cruzeiros in scientific research and the rest in quality testing and analysis.

#### Foreign Affairs Ministry

Total: 25 million cruzeiros (0.02 percent of total; 0.05 percent excluding PME).

Use: "Dissemination and collection of scientific and technological information."

#### Health Ministry

Total: 1,064,062,000 cruzeiros (1.06 percent of total; 2.44 percent excluding PME).

Use: Support for operational development of basic health services, 207,553,000 cruzeiros; Superintendency for Public Health Campaigns--research in infectious and parasitological diseases, 31.5 million cruzeiros; Health, 821,174,000; Sanitation, 3,825,000 cruzeiros.

Notes: The Health funds go to the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (569,370,000 cruzeiros), Public Health Service Foundation (107,389,000 cruzeiros), National Food and Nutrition Institute (49 million cruzeiros), Social Pioneers Foundation (39,330,000 cruzeiros).

The Oswaldo Cruz Foundation has 505,813,000 cruzeiros for scientific research (infectoparasitological diseases, 305,740,000 cruzeiros; maternal and infant health research, 136,073,000 cruzeiros; and infrastructure, 64 million cruzeiros), 17.4 million cruzeiros for technological research (16.8 million cruzeiros for development of immunobiologicals, reagents and inputs; and 600,000 cruzeiros for pharmaceuticals, protectants and inputs) and 46,157,000 cruzeiros for scientific and technological information.

The Public Health Services Foundation receives 81,389,000 cruzeiros for research on infectoparasitological diseases.

The Social Pioneers appropriation is to develop prototypes of medicohospital equipment.

#### Transportation Ministry

Total: 1,064,000,000 cruzeiros (1.06 percent of total; 2.44 percent excluding PME).

Use: DNER [National Highway Department], 300 million cruzeiros (from TRU [Single Road Tax] and fines); PORTOBRAS [Brazilian Ports Enterprise], 294 million cruzeiros (from Port Improvement Tax); and EBTU [Brazilian Urban Transport Company], 470 million cruzeiros (funding from National Fund to Support Urban Development; in the budget it appears as a separate account, but in the final table it is attributed to the ministry).

Note: See the National Development Fund below.

#### General Federal Expenditures

Total: 66,120,000 000 cruzeiros (65.57 percent of total; excluding PME it drops to 8,835,000,000 cruzeiros and 20.28 percent).



FUNÇÕES (1)	VALOR (2)	% ABSOLUTO (3)	% ACUMULADO (4)	% SEM PME (5)
Energia e Recursos Minerais (6)	65.269.205	64,73	64,73	18,33*
Agricultura (7)	11.225.507	11,16	75,89	25,77
Educação e Cultura (8)	8.564.570	8,49	84,38	19,66
Administração e Planejamento (9)	7.815.121	7,75	92,13	17,94
Indústria, Comércio e Serviços (10)	3.642.508	3,61	95,74	8,36
Transporte (11)	1.935.946	1,91	97,65	4,44
Saúde e Saneamento (12)	1.688.022	1,67	99,32	3,87
Defesa Nacional e Segurança Pública (13)	454.495	0,45	99,77	1,04
Desenvolvimento Regional (14)	184.000	0,18	99,95	0,42
Relações Exteriores (15)	25.000	0,02	99,97	0,05
A Assistência e Previdência (16)	20.000	0,02	99,99	0,04
Comunicações (17)	10.270	0,01	100,00	0,02
TOTAL	100.834.594	100,00		

Allocation of  
Treasury Funds  
(in thousands  
of cruzeiros)

(\*) Sem o PME. Energia e recursos minerais cal para Cr\$ 7.984.228.000,00, e o total para Cr\$ 43.549.594.000,00 (18)

[See key on  
facing page]

PROGRAMAS (19)	VALOR (2)	% ABSOLUTO (3)	% ACUMULADO (4)	% SEM PME (5)
Planejamento Governamental (20)	57.872.352	57,20	57,20	0,88*
Ciência e Tecnologia (21)	33.513.110	33,24	90,44	76,95
Ensino Superior (22)	4.368.720	4,33	94,77	10,09
Recursos Minerais (23)	1.400.000	1,39	96,16	3,21
Saúde (24)	1.341.584	1,33	97,49	3,08
Transporte Rodoviário (25)	600.000	0,59	98,08	1,37
Recursos Hídricos (26)	581.000	0,57	98,65	1,33
Transporte Urbano (27)	470.000	0,47	99,12	1,07
Indústria (28)	348.308	0,34	99,46	0,79
Transporte Hidroviário (29)	294.000	0,29	99,75	0,67
Defesa Terrestre (30)	73.344	0,07	99,82	0,16
Transporte Ferroviário (31)	58.701	0,06	99,88	0,13
Administração (32)	37.850	0,04	99,92	0,08
Produção Vegetal (33)	30.000	0,03	99,95	0,06
Política Exterior (34)	25.000	0,03	99,98	0,05
Promação e Extensão Rural (35)	17.000	0,02	100,00	0,03
Saneamento (36)	3.825	0,00	—	0,00
Total	100.834.594	100,00	—	

(\*) Sem o PME. Planejamento governamental cal para Cr\$ 387.352.000,00 (37)

SUBPROGRAMAS (38)	VALOR (2)	% ABSOLUTO (3)	% ACUMULADO (4)	% SEM PME (5)
Pesquisa Tecnológica (39)	71.934.070	71,34	71,34	33,63
Ensino de pós-graduação (40)	8.630.959	8,56	79,90	19,81
Administração geral (41)	3.969.456	3,94	83,84	9,11
Participação societária (42)	3.700.000	3,67	87,51	8,49
Pesquisa científica (43)	3.246.515	3,22	90,73	1,45
Metrologia (44)	2.321.430	2,30	93,03	5,33
Levantamentos geológicos (45)	1.400.000	1,39	94,42	3,21
Bolsas de estudo (46)	1.340.000	1,33	95,75	3,07
Levantamento do meio ambiente (47)	1.255.268	1,24	96,99	2,88
Estudos e pesquisa hidrologicas (48)	875.000	0,87	97,86	2,00
Desenvolvimento experimental (49)	680.549	0,67	98,53	1,56
Informação científica e tecnológica (50)	625.339	0,62	99,15	1,43
Treinamento de recursos humanos (51)	427.000	0,42	99,57	0,98
Testes e análises de qualidade (52)	340.908	0,34	99,91	0,78
Controle de poluição (53)	80.800	0,08	99,99	0,18
Cooperação internacional (54)	6.300	0,01	100,00	0,01
Estimulações públicas (55)	1.000	0,00	—	0,00
TOTAL	100.834.594	100,00		

(56)

[Allocation of Treasury Funds (in thousands of cruzeiros)]

Key:

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Activity                         | 11. Transportation  |
| 2. Value                            | 12. Health and Sanitation   |
| 3. Absolute Percentage              | 13. National Defense and Public Safety  |
| 4. Cumulative Percentage            | 14. Regional Development  |
| 5. Percentage Without PME           | 15. Foreign Affairs   |
| 6. Energy and Mineral Resources     | 16. Social Security and Welfare   |
| 7. Agriculture                      | 17. Communications  |
| 8. Education and Culture            | 18. (*) Without PME, Energy and Mineral Resources drops to 7,984,205,000 cruzeiros and the total drops to 43,549,594,000 cruzeiros. |
| 9. Planning and Administration      |   |
| 10. Industry, Commerce and Services |   |
|                                     |   |
| 19. Programs                        | 29. Waterway Transportation   |
| 20. Government Planning             | 30. Land Defense  |
| 21. Science and Technology          | 31. Railway Transportation  |
| 22. Higher Education                | 32. Administration  |
| 23. Mineral Resources               | 33. Vegetable Production  |
| 24. Health                          | 34. Foreign Policy  |
| 25. Highway Transportation          | 35. Rural Extension and Promotion   |
| 26. Water Resources                 | 36. Sanitation  |
| 27. Urban Transportation            | 37. (*) Without the PME, Government Planning drops to 387,352,000 cruzeiros   |
| 28. Industry                        |   |
|                                     |   |
| 38. Subprograms                     | 48. Hydrological Studies and Research   |
| 39. Technological Research          | 49. Experimental Development  |
| 40. Graduate Education              | 50. Scientific and Technological Information  |
| 41. General Administration          | 51. Manpower Training   |
| 42. Equity Investment [Nuclebras]   | 52. Quality Testing and Analysis  |
| 43. Scientific Research             | 53. Pollution Control   |
| 44. Metrology                       | 54. International Cooperation   |
| 45. Geological Surveys              | 55. Public Buildings  |
| 46. Scholarships                    | 56. (*) Without the PME, Technological Research drops to 14,649,070 cruzeiros   |
| 47. Environmental Survey            |   |

Use: SEPLAN [Planning Secretariat], 57,958,000,000 cruzeiros; FNDCT, 7,897,200,000 cruzeiros; SEPLAN/PIN [National Integration Program] and PROTERRA [Land Redistribution and Agricultural And Livestock Incentive Program for the Northeast and North], 265 million cruzeiros.

Breakdown: Administration and planning, 1,744,300,000 cruzeiros; agriculture, 1,759,760,000 cruzeiros; communications, 10,220,000 cruzeiros; regional development, 147 million cruzeiros; education and culture, 4,126,600,000 cruzeiros; energy and mineral resources, 57,660,700,000 cruzeiros (PME: 57,285,000,000 cruzeiros); health and sanitation, 623,760,000 cruzeiros; and transportation, 41,860,000 cruzeiros.

Notes: The education and culture money is for graduate work and support for the Scientific and Technological Development Program;

In agriculture, 600 million cruzeiros are for EMBRAPA;

In health and sanitation, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation gets 500 million cruzeiros.

#### National Development Fund

Total: 1,242,901,000 cruzeiros (1.23 percent of total; 2.85 percent excluding PME).

Use: Air Ministry, 323,200,000 (aerospace development, 261,200,000 cruzeiros); Mines and Energy, 561 million cruzeiros (for water resources, in agreement with CPRM); Transportation, 358,701,000 cruzeiros (DNER, 300 million cruzeiros; RFFSA [Federal Railway Network], 58,701,000 cruzeiros).

8834

CSO: 8142/1211



## BRIEFS

PRESIDENT TO VISIT BRAZIL--Brasilia, 9 Jun (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will make an official visit to Brazil, probably beginning on 31 August. This was announced here today by a diplomatic source. No definite date has been fixed at the moment but it is known that the Colombian head of state will inaugurate the new embassy of his country in Brasilia during his visit. Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo made an official visit to Colombia last March. [Text] [PY101337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 10 Jun 81]

M-19 ATTACKS BOGOTA COURT BUILDING--Bogota, 13 Jun (AFP)--It was reported today that three people were wounded when a masked and well armed commando group of the 19 April Movement (M-19) attacked a building where several courts are located, stole some judicial files and burned others. The police told AFP that three individuals overpowered the judicial officials in the building located in the center of Bogota and after one of them tried to resist, they shot and wounded a judge, an official and a policeman. After gaining control of the situation, the insurgents quickly broke open several desks to seize some files on M-19 guerrillas and other subversives, most of which they burned. As the guerrillas left the building, a police patrol ordered them to surrender but they replied with gunfire in a 15-minute shoot out that shook the center of the capital, only eight blocks from the government palace. The guerrillas took advantage of the confusion among the pedestrians in the street to escape. The walls of the courts were left painted with slogans of the M-19 and identifying their commando group as the "Liliana Guevara." Liliana Guevara was a chemistry student who died in March when a bomb she was making with dynamite exploded in a luxury apartment building in Bogota. [Text] [PA141327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 13 Jun 81]

CSO: 3010/1469

## DEFENSE OF ISRAEL ERODES U.S. CREDIBILITY

FL180130 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] On 16 June the U.S. president, Ronald Reagan--shown on your screens--held a press conference at which, news agencies report, he demonstrated his usual good humor. We agree. The U.S. president did show humor, but it was black humor. How else can his defense of Israel's reasons to bomb the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Tammuz be interpreted? Reagan said that Israel had reason to be concerned about the development of Iraq's nuclear program since Baghdad has refused to recognize the existence of the Jewish state and has made no efforts to achieve peace in the region.

It is no secret to anyone that the Zionist state, with its warmongering and hegemonic stance, is the principal provoker of tensions in the Middle East.

The president then noted that surely the Israelis sincerely believed that the attack on the Tammuz reactor was a defensive operation and not an offensive one.

Reagan's statements confirm what we already knew: that the U.S. Government is not going to take any measures against Israel and that the suspended delivery of the four F-16 aircraft was a purely theatrical gesture in face of the evidence and the worldwide rejection caused by the events. Moreover, his statements were further undermined since they occurred after the UN and French Atomic Energy Commissions, with whose cooperation the Iraqi reactor was being built, stated that the reactor had only peaceful ends.

The U.S. Government is trying to defend the indefensible.

But that is not the most important thing. The attempt to justify the cunning Zionist attack on the Iraqi reactor tends to legalize violence in international relations and to turn it into something normal. Along these same lines of thought, it is perfectly within reason that the U.S. Government may, in a pre-emptive manner, provoke a nuclear catastrophe--in which, by the way, it will be destroyed--simply because of an obviously fictitious concern that it might be attacked.

This sort of statement diminishes the reliability and credibility of any government. The law of the jungle which exists in capitalist society cannot be applied to international relations because that would mean endangering not only the world's stability but the very existence of mankind.

(SO: 3010/1460

## MALMIERCA CHARGES U.S. SUPPORT IN ISRAELI ATTACK

FL171129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Before the UN Security Council, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca recalled that the United States is directly responsible for the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear center in (Tamus) and, on behalf of the Nonaligned Countries Movement, asked that the most energetic compulsory sanctions be imposed on the Zionist aggressor, as provided for in chapter eight of the UN Charter.

The Cuban foreign minister's accusation was confirmed yesterday when U.S. television and radio networks revealed that the Yankee CIA had passed on to Israeli secret service detailed daily information on the scientific research work being developed by Iraq at the (Tamus) reactor under international control.

Likewise, the Cuban foreign minister's accusation was confirmed by the U.S. president himself who in a press conference held at the White House not only refused to condemn categorically Israel for the brutal attack, but attempted to justify it under the pretext that the Iraqi nuclear research work was causing what he termed logical concern in Tel Aviv.

Malmierca's speech at the UN Security Council meeting examining the Iraqi complaint against Israel followed a plenary session of the Nonaligned Countries Movement meeting at the UN building, during which that important group of nations condemned the Zionist attack without reservations and exhorted the UN Security Council to impose the severest sanctions against the aggressing regime. The request to impose sanctions on Israel for its attacks against nations in the Middle East had already been formulated by the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Movement summit conference and at the ninth ministerial meeting of the movement held in Algiers, the Cuban foreign minister recalled.

CSO: 3010/1460

## PRIESTS IN PUBLIC OFFICE IN NICARAGUA DEFENDED

PA201457 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Jun 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In the ranks of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua and other patriotic organizations like the group of 12, several priests made a valuable contribution to the heroic struggle against the Somoziist tyranny, which ended in victory on 19 July 1979.

Included among the martyrs of this epic battle against the dictatorship of the Somoza clan is a Spanish priest, Gaspar Garcia Laviana who, more than a revolutionary, was an exemplary internationalist fighter.

Aware of the fact that the fall of the tyrant was nothing but the beginning of a new, harsh battle for Nicaragua's reconstruction, those priests devoted themselves fully to the tasks of the Sandinist revolutionary process, whose sole purpose is to establish a society in which social justice will prevail to the fullest possible extent.

The conspicuous presence of Christians in vanguard positions in the new Nicaragua, which is characteristic of the Sandinist revolution, has alarmed the reactionary forces in Nicaragua, Central America and the entire continent, and more particularly U.S. imperialism, because it is an example that may well be followed by other peoples of our America who are still awaiting liberation.

The people of Nicaragua, who love and admire these progressive priests, have indignantly reacted against the Episcopal conference's ultimatum to these priests to quit their posts in the government and forsake their responsibilities within the FSLN.

The four priests affected by the Episcopate's decision--Miguel d'Escoto, Edgar Parrales and brothers Ernesto and Fernando Cardenal--have unmistakably stated that they will continue at their posts and will unshakably uphold their commitment to the Sandinist people's revolution.

According to our beliefs, they stressed, we have wished to serve our compatriots and will continue to do so wherever our presence and services are necessary. The community of Christians in the revolution, the Organization of Revolutionary

Christian University Students and other Nicaraguan religious groups have criticized harshly the Episcopate's decision which, besides seriously undermining unity within the church, puts the church hierarchy outside the country's liberation process and further alienates it from the people.

As Christians who firmly support the revolutionary process, one of those religious groups said, we are seriously concerned that this step of the Episcopal conference is aimed at politically harming the Sandinist people's revolution, particularly at a time when all of us are devoted to promoting national unity.

The Sandinist Workers Federation, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, the Agricultural Workers Association (ATC) and the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association also have rejected the Episcopate's ultimatum to the priests who shared with the people the suffering and sorrow from the war and are now sharing the present sacrifices for national reconstruction.

ATC Secretary General Edgardo Garcia said that if those priests were always on the side of the people during the struggle against Somozism there is all the more justification for them to participate now in the struggle for the construction of the society of new men.

As priests who took up as their own the preferential option for the poor of the progressive church of our America, Miguel d'Escoto, Ernesto Cardenal, Edgar Parrales, Fernando Cardenal and other Nicaraguan priests during the struggle against the Somozist tyranny won the right and the duty to play a leading role in the construction of the new Nicaragua.

CSO: 3010/1461

## GARCIA CHAIRS PORT WORKERS DAY

FL151210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the councils of state and of ministers, has sent his congratulations to all seamen and port workers on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of their labor union. The message was made known by Commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia Frías, member of the Party Politburo and transport minister, who presided over national ceremony of the Port Workers' Day which was held in Cienfuegos.

During the ceremony, it was announced that the Cienfuegos port workers had fulfilled all their commitments in time for the anniversary, among others that of the plan for the first quarter of 1981, which had been met 20 days in advance; that less than 8,000 tons of goods were left for loading, and that there was a balance in their favor of 60,700 pesos for speedy cargo handling.

During the ceremony the Cienfuegos port workers also handed over to Politburo member Jorge Riquet a check for 18,000 pesos for equipment of territorial troop units, and they expressed their determination to defend the fatherland, whenever necessary.

At the end of the ceremony Guillermo Garcia made a summing up, stressing the unprecedented development that had taken place in the port workers' sector since the victory of the revolution. He also pointed to the great riches which have been extracted from the sea since 1960 for the benefit of the fatherland and our brother nations.

CSO: 3010/1461



## BRIEFS

WFTU CONGRESS PREPARATIONS--The National Committee charged with organizing the 10th Congress of the WFTU was set up today under the chairmanship of Roberto Viera, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC). Jesus Escandel, the committee's vice chairman and member of the CTC Secretariat, reported on the preparations at a press conference this morning. Escandel said that 1,000 delegates are expected. The agenda of the congress, scheduled for 10-13 February 1982 (in Havana), will be discussed and approved at a general council meeting in Budapest 1-3 July. [PL122217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 12 Jun 81]

INTERIOR MINISTRY SERVICE CERTIFICATES--Commander of the revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the party Politburo and minister of interior, chaired a ceremony in Havana in which Interior Ministry service certificates were presented to civilians. Armando Acosta, alternate member of the party Politburo and national coordinator of the committees for the defense of the revolution; members and officials of the Party Central Committee, and officials of state organizations and agencies were among those who received the certificate. Div Gen Jose Abrahantes, first vice minister of interior, made the closing remarks at the ceremony. He noted that the persons receiving the certificate are part of the ministry's history. [PL131500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 81]

ELECTORAL COMMITTEES--The electoral committees of the 14 provinces and of the Isle of Youth Special Municipality, as well as the special one of the revolutionary armed forces, have been established officially in accordance with the work program for the 1981 people's government elections. It has been announced that starting today, 15 June, the National Electoral Committee chaired by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has 15 days to issue general rules on the elections. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jun 81]

CUBAN-BULGARIAN YOUTH FESTIVAL--The Second Cuban-Bulgarian Friendship Youth Festival has been opened in Holguin, attended by 140 delegates from the two countries. The ceremony was presided over by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, and speeches were given by Central Committee member Luis Orlando Dominguez for the Cuban delegation and Giorgi Tanev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, for the Bulgarian delegation. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jun 81]

VALDES CHAIRS DECORATION CEREMONY--Commander of the revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, has presided over a ceremony held in Havana City's Interior Ministry--MININT--House to decorate a group of combatants of the Identification and Population Registration Directorate. The interior minister also presented diplomas to Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the National Association of Small Farmers, and to Maria Teresa Malmierca, national vice coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, for the outstanding participation of those two organizations in the implementation of the system of identification and population registration. Present at the ceremony were PCC Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos; Brigade Generals Pascual Martinez Gil and Luis Felipe Denis, members of the PCC Central Committee; and MININT chiefs and officers, among many other guests. [Text] [FL181034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 81]

WARNING ABOUT ARMS RACE--Geneva--During the 17th ILO conference which is being held in this city, Cuba has stressed the dangers faced by mankind because of the arms race and appealed to the nations to struggle for disarmament. Jesus Escandel, delegate from the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, told the Resolutions Commission that human society has never before in history seen tens of thousands of nuclear arms aimed at it. Escandel stated that this is the reason for the importance of struggling for disarmament and asserted that this is a priority task for the workers and labor unions of the world. The Cuban delegate's speech, which was not on the agenda, was made in response to maneuvers by the U.S. representative to the conference who protested a resolution regarding the arms race. [Text] [FL161545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Jun 81]

SUPPORT FOR INDOCHINESE PEOPLE--Cuba's vice foreign minister, Ricardo Alarcon, has reiterated Cuba's support and solidarity for the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle for independence and national construction. The daily NHAN DAN carries a report in its international page today on the audience granted by Alarcon last Wednesday to Vietnam's ambassador in Havana, Nguyen Huu Ngo, who presented a copy of the declaration of the 4th conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Phnom Penh on 13-14 June. The Vietnamese paper notes that Alarcon expressed support for the correct stance of the three Indochinese countries and said that those constructive and peaceful initiatives should be responded to in a positive manner. It adds that the Cuban vice foreign minister declared that the holding of any international conference will be unacceptable without the Kampuchea Government. [Text] [FL191809 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1632 GMT 19 Jun 81]

PALESTINE SOLIDARITY RALLY ADDRESSED--Israel's aggression against Iraq has been condemned in Geneva during a rally of solidarity with the workers and people of Palestine organized by the Arab League. Cuba's delegate, Ambassador Luis Sola Vila, addressed the rally on behalf of the Nonaligned Countries Movement and called for obligatory sanctions against the Zionist regime for violating international law. In this connection, he highlighted the agreements adopted in New York at the movement's plenary session. The Cuban ambassador, who is attending the meeting in Geneva called by the Arab League, also denounced the unconditional support Tel Aviv receives from the United States to implement its aggressive policies against the Arab peoples. Representatives of the Arab League, OAU and ILO also participated in the rally of solidarity for the Palestine people in Geneva. [Text] [FL191901 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 19 Jun 81]



MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBIT--An exhibition of a large variety of Cuban-made medical equipment and instruments, including an artificial kidney, has been opened at the Public Health Ministry. The opening ceremony was attended by Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle, Minister of Government Jorge Lezcano and Steelworking Industry Minister Marcos Lage. [FL171630 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 81]

SOUTH AFRICAN SCORED--Cuba has offered its support to the ILO's draft declaration on apartheid provided it becomes a useful instrument against racial discrimination and is applied consistently. Speaking at the 67th [as heard] Conference of the ILO discussing South Africa and Namibia, Cuban Ambassador Luis Sola Vila recalled that the road traveled by progressive humankind in the struggle against one of the most hateful aberrations ever--South Africa's institutionalized racism as a form of government--is getting to be too long. The Cuban representative noted that what has allowed the survival of the apartheid system is the U.S. economic, technological and military support for Pretoria, which is the fundamental cause for the aggressive policy South Africa practices against independent African countries. [Text] [FL172324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 81]

HOLGUIN FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL--Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and first party secretary in Holguin Province, has congratulated Cuba's and Bulgaria's youths during a meeting held by members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--and delegates to the Second Friendship Festival in the province's capital. Now as never before, Cano Blanco stated, the Bulgarian youths are in direct contact with the Cuban people because they are welcomed at all CDR homes, the trenches of the revolution. He noted the similarity existing between the two nations with respect to territorial extension, number of inhabitants and revolutionary history, which was forged in Bulgaria by men such as (Blawvovoyev) and Dimitrov and in Cuba by Che, Camilo and Fidel. Once more, the slogan "Bulgarian youth, Holguin is your home" became evident during the visits the youths paid to more than 30 CDR homes, where they chatted with the people who have welcomed them as if they were their own children since their arrival in the provincial capital. Georgi Tanev and Luis Orlando Dominguez, top leaders of the Bulgarian and Cuban Communist youths, held talks with cosmonauts Georgi Ivanov and Arnaldo Tamayo. [Text] [FL181328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81]

RIZO ALVAREZ IN CAMAGUEY--PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Julian Rizo Alvarez has presided at a Camaguey City meeting to examine the results of the work of the Jesus Suarez Gayol Workers' Column, composed of volunteers of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC. The report, which was approved by canecutters, brigade chiefs and representatives of the union movement, notes the overfulfillment by 11 percent of the canecutting program which amounts to more than 74.5 million arrobas and was made possible with 800 canecutters fewer than those used in the previous harvest. [Text] [FL181328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81]

CREDIT FOR NICARAGUAN SUGAR INDUSTRY--Cuba and Nicaragua have signed an agreement in Managua which insures the development of the sugar industry in that fraternal Central American country. Through the agreement signed, Cuba has offered a \$3.5-million [as heard] line of credit with a 7-year grace period which will be used for financing the rehabilitation of Nicaragua's Javier Guerra and German Paredes sugar mills. It has been reported that the Cuban cooperation may be extended at the request of the Nicaraguan Government. It has also been made known that the signing of this agreement is a consolidation of the work that has been going on in the Nicaraguan sugar industry with cooperation by our country. [Text] [FL151250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Jun 81]

## BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT CLASH ON WAGE LAW; ROYO SIGNS

## CONEP, Government Bloc Pact 'Ignored'

PA141536 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 14 Jun 81 p A-1

[Text] The government bloc of the National Legislative Council may have hedged on an agreement reached between representatives of the National Private Enterprise Council (CONEP), the central government and legislators, according to reports gleaned by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA.

The agreement reportedly was reached June 9 at a meeting attended by Presidency Minister Ricardo Rodriguez, Revolutionary Democratic Party Secretary General Gerardo Gonzalez, its treasurer, Alberto Pons, labor committee chairman Carlos Alvarado and three other legislators.

After much discussion the following was said to have been agreed upon:

A general salary increase of \$32.50 for employees who were on the payroll as of December 31, 1980, and for construction workers employed before May 15, 1981.

\$7.50 for domestic and \$15 increase for employees of small business as defined by the labor code.

Elimination of the 25 percent surcharge on amounts agreed on in labor contracts.

Why these conditions were ignored by the Legislative Council is still a mystery, businessmen say.

A meeting has been scheduled for this morning at 10 a.m. in Penonome with the presidents and representatives of all business groups nationwide to decide on possible action if the bill is signed into law by President Aristides Royo.

## Businessmen's Objections Explained

PA141313 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 14 Jun 81 p A-1

[From the "Local Highlights" column]

[Text] The Panama Industrialists Association plans to urge President Aristides Royo not to sign into law a bill on wage hikes approved in second reading Friday by the National Legislative Council, "until the causes of conflict are eliminated."

The union pointed out it was not opposed to the salary increases, "but to several articles in the bill which will create conflicts between management and workers." Specifically cited was Paragraph 3 of Article 4 which grants employees involved in collective bargaining an additional hike of 25 percent over those stipulated in the respective agreements.

The union said it violated Article 15 of Law 8 of April 30, 1981, which does not permit amendments to the bargaining contract during its life.

If Royo signs, the union will take legal action to denounce the law as unconstitutional.

#### Private Enterprise Calls Meetings

PA140305 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] The Panamanian Industrialists Association [SIP] has called a special general meeting to be held on 15 June at 1200 at the Continental Hotel in Panama City. All SIP members are urged to attend this meeting for the purpose of further discussing the industrialists' stand concerning the new law on salary increases. The industrialists will discuss basic points for putting into practice the agreements reached during their previous meeting held Friday.

Likewise, the Panamanian Construction Chamber [CAPAC] has called for an urgent general meeting on Monday at 1700 at the Louis Martinz Hall. The CAPAC members will discuss problems affecting the construction industry in the face of the approval of law number 80 and the stand CAPAC will adopt concerning the law.

Meanwhile the National Private Enterprise Council has called for a meeting tomorrow in Penonome to discuss the salary increases.

#### CONEP Refuses To Comply

PA150349 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Jun 81 pp 1-A, 6-B

[Text] Members of the National Council of Private Enterprise, CONEP, said during a meeting they held with President Aristides Royo, who called for the meeting through Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo Melo, that if the president signs Bill No. 80, they will not abide by the law and will not pay salary increases.

The businessmen want President Royo to veto the bill approved at noon on Friday by the National Legislative Council during a second debate. The labor sector has characterized this attitude as a "challenge to the country's democratic and juridical institutions."

According to reports, the members of CONEP, the Panama Chamber of Construction, and the Panamanian Industrialists Association maintain this position because they believe that the new law would bring terrible consequences to the nation since it would provoke unemployment, unrestrained inflation and bankruptcy for many enterprises. They also believe that the measure represents a meddling by the government in the affairs of the private enterprise and that the measure favors only a small

number of workers, which could be interpreted as giving privileges to employees belonging to labor unions, who represent only 14 percent of the country's labor force.

CONEP, which is presided over by Hector Ortega, has convoked a meeting of businessmen in the city of Penonome for today. There they will try to come up with a unified position among the various components of the business sector of the country. There has been talk about the possibility of a "lockout being decreed."

One of the concerns of the businessmen is that many private institutions are in no position to give a 30 balboas increase, as the bill establishes. From this, it can be deduced that the costs of the salary increase could be passed on to the consumer in a price increase that would further affect the lower income groups.

In addition to this, the investors do not like that part of the bill which states that the employer will benefit the workers with 25 percent of the general salary increases established in collective conventions. Besides, the investors have said that the minimum salary should have been regulated as they recommended it. These recommendations are in their files and in those of the labor committee of the National Legislative Council.

According to reports, if President Royo vetoes Bill 80, the legislators have agreed to approve it again and to have it passed, by insisting on it, to turn it into a law of the republic.

#### CONEP Meeting Against Wage Law

PA151809 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Migdalia Fuentes]

[Excerpt] During a meeting in Penonome yesterday 100 businessmen who belong to 24 business organizations that make up the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] asked the government to eliminate the points of conflict in Law 80, that it increase the wages of the government workers, that it immediately turn over to the country's workers the second portion of the 13th-month bonus and that beginning this year this portion be directly paid to the workers.

CONEP had called an urgent meeting of its members to analyze the position the private enterprise sector will adopt in view of the approval in a second debate of the law that increases the wages of the private sector workers.

In a communique issued yesterday, CONEP indicated that it will maintain the dialogue at the national level with labor, students, professionals, teachers, cattlemen, farmers and business sectors in general to seek solutions to national political, social, economic and educational problems in order to reestablish confidence in the national political institutions.

The CONEP meeting began with a speech by CONEP President Hector I. Ortega, who said the businessmen have been deceived by the executive and legislative branches and that the main problems lies in the fact that the legislators don't listen and they

do as they please. He asked the legislators to assume their responsibility to the fatherland and not yield to the pressure of minority groups or to political plots.

Julio Linares reiterated that the law is unconstitutional and added that it is discriminatory since it gives preferential treatment to the unionized workers, who receive increases in addition to the ones agreed upon in the collective contracts. He stressed that those workers constitute a minority in the country's labor force. He indicated that the law violates agreement with the ILO which have been ratified by the Panamanian government. Linares added that the law leads to a lack of institutional credibility, thus halting investments. He also said the approved law destabilizes small firms and those that operate in the interior of the country.

#### President Royo Signs Wage Bill

PA160319 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo on 15 June at Presidential Palace in Panama City by Luz Maria Noli--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, rumors are circulating today concerning your having signed the wage increase bill. Have you signed it?

[Answer] Yes, I did early this afternoon and it will be returned to the Legislative Council.

[Question] Mr President, what reasons have you had to sign the bill?

[Answer] First, the patriotic and just decision of the Legislative Council; second, after analyzing the bill I have seen its humanitarian nature and profound social content which grants a wage increase to different classes of workers. I believe that this process, which has supported the workers as shown by the issuing of the labor law and other laws, has proven itself by approving the bill by our legislators and our decision to sign the bill as we have done today. I think it is a good law that will lighten the burden of the high cost of living.

[Question] Mr President, if this bill has been approved to lighten the burden, how come, as the private sector claims, the wage increase has only been given to private enterprise employees and not to public employees?

[Answer] Regarding public employees, the government has been giving salary increases to employees. Not only the one to those who were not included in the budget, as was the case of the teachers several years ago, but also to various sectors who work for the government. This has also been done in government institutions and ministries by restructuring the personnel without changing the budget. Almost every month we have been signing decrees for the reorganization, promotions and rotation of personnel which represent a salary increase for public employees. In this respect, I would say that the government has been just with public employees.



[Question] One of the arguments against the wage increase bill is that it is said to be unconstitutional. Have we had anything like this before?

[Answer] As a matter of fact that has been one of the arguments against the bill. We could mention several cases. For instance, the Law 33 of 1974; the Law 75 of 1976; the Law 10 of 1979 and Law 12 of 1980. Some of these laws not only approved wage increases outside of collective agreements, but in one of those laws and it was accepted by the private enterprise, the collective agreements were frozen. In other words, Article 403 of the labor law which establishes the right to make collective agreements could not be fulfilled. That is why I would say that in different laws and occasions, the law has improved on the collective agreements. If there is any idea that it is not legal, we would mention the fact that there are three levels in labor laws. First are the precepts of the constitution; second are the ones established by the laws and the executive branch decrees; and third are the collective agreements. In other words, in the scale of value of the laws, a law is above a collective agreement. In this respect, a law can, as has been the case of the laws I have mentioned, perfectly improve on what has been decided in a collective agreement. It has also been said that this bill we just signed this afternoon violates the constitution. I feel that it would indeed be violating the constitution if we had reduced what had been agreed to in the collective agreements, this bill, according to our opinion, unless the Supreme Court of Justice has another opinion, cannot be considered unconstitutional.

[Question] Mr President, private enterprise says it has means of exerting pressure that are not the same used by the workers or students. Is the government able to face these pressures the private sector claims it has?

[Answer] Since you have not mentioned which are those means of pressure, I will not either. However, I would advise all parties involved and affected, some because of the benefit of the wage increase, and others affected by the burden it represents for all enterprises to grant a wage increase, not to create deep divisions in our country, resentment, hatred and not to carry out measures which could be criticized by our community. I would appeal at this time for cordiality, good sense and a feeling of justice which means to give the workers the wage increase so that we can live in peace.

[Question] Mr President, what do you think is the responsibility of the workers at this moment as we receive the benefits of this law?

[Answer] It implies a sense of responsibility for everyone. The government has its share of responsibility and even if it is not right to say, I will say that it is our responsibility to agree to a just price for Panamanian producers so that they can continue producing, encourage Panamanian investors to continue investing, but in my opinion, Luz, the workers also have a responsibility to produce. It is not only the investor who carries on and develops a business, the workers in that business can make it produce more. That is why I would ask all the workers to show their patriotism and responsibility by working and achieving an adequate production.

[Question] Mr President, thanks for your statements.

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